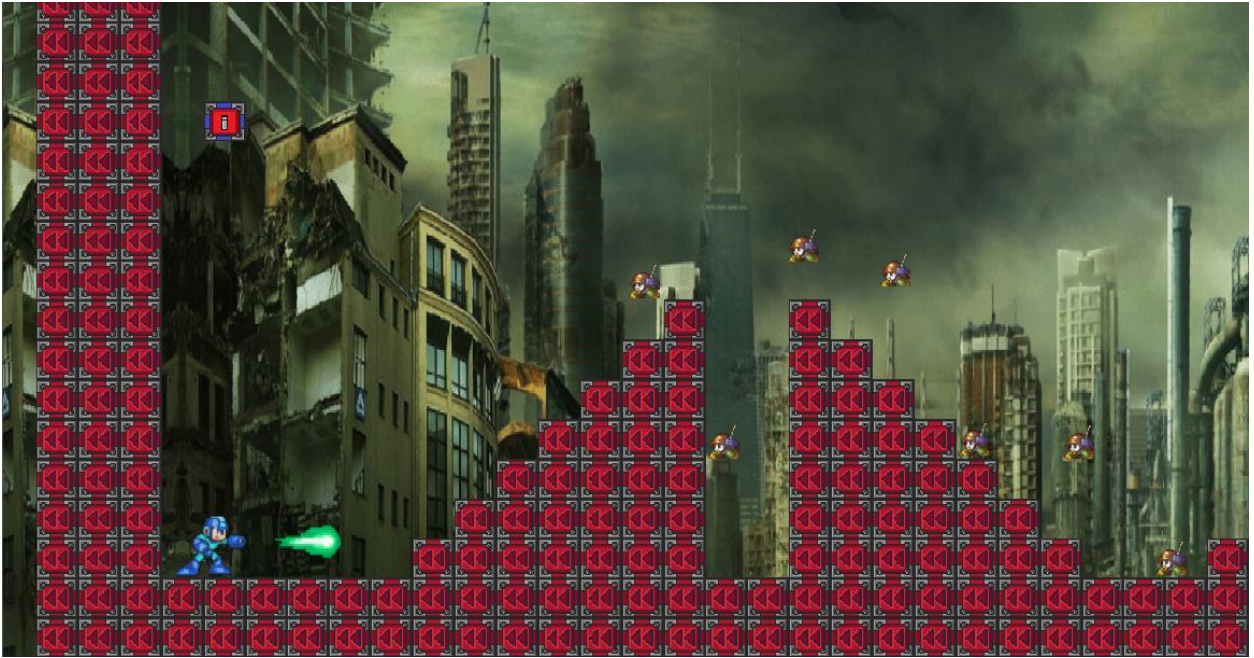


Mega Man DirectX Manual



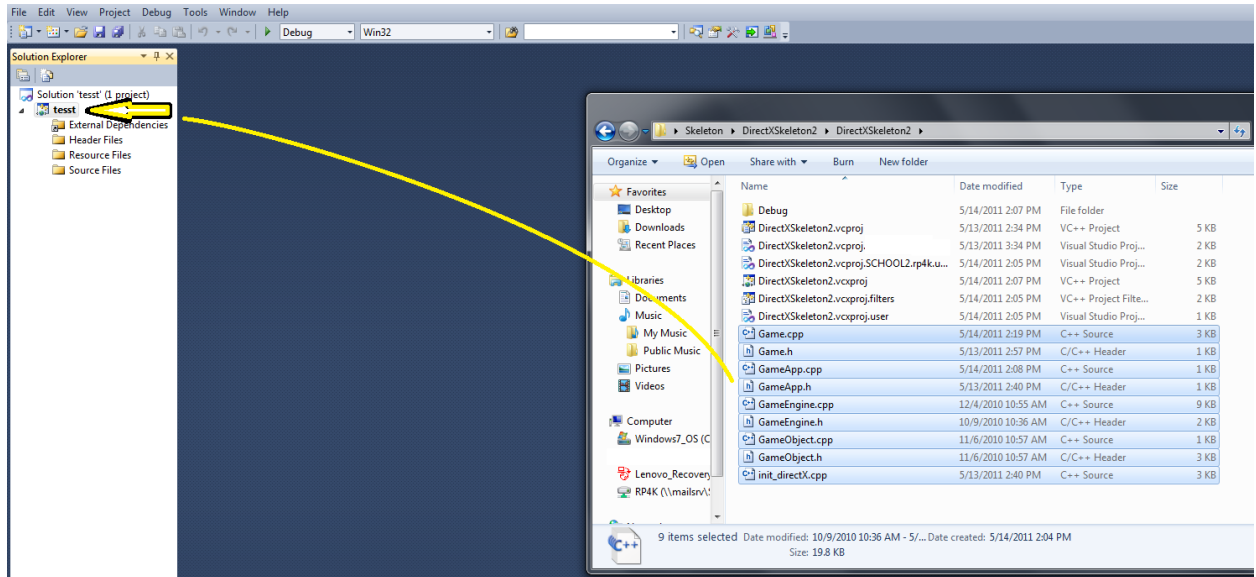
The first thing I would suggest to do with the student is to make a console application, and teach them the basic syntax of C++. Since Mega Man is the introductory C++ class, expect your students to know nothing about pointers or header files.

What I like to do is show why pointers are fun, yet very dangerous, by having a `while(true) {new ..}` loop that allocates memory until your computer crashes. When you open up task manager, you can see your memory usage skyrocketing. This shows the importance of managing your memory, and to stress that all pointers must be deleted somewhere.

Once the student has a decent understand of C++ syntax, get them to create their project for their game. **(DIRECTX MUST BE INSTALLED FOR ANY OF THIS TO WORK)**. This should also be programmed on Microsoft Visual C++ 2010.

1.0 Preparing the Skeleton

1. Make an empty C++ project. Call it MegaMan. WARNING: Making the project in any drive other than C:/ tends to break Visual Studio
2. Drag and drop the .cpp and .h files from the provided skeleton into the solution explorer. It should be dropped on the name of the project. You know you have put them in the right spot if the header and solution files are sorted into different folders.

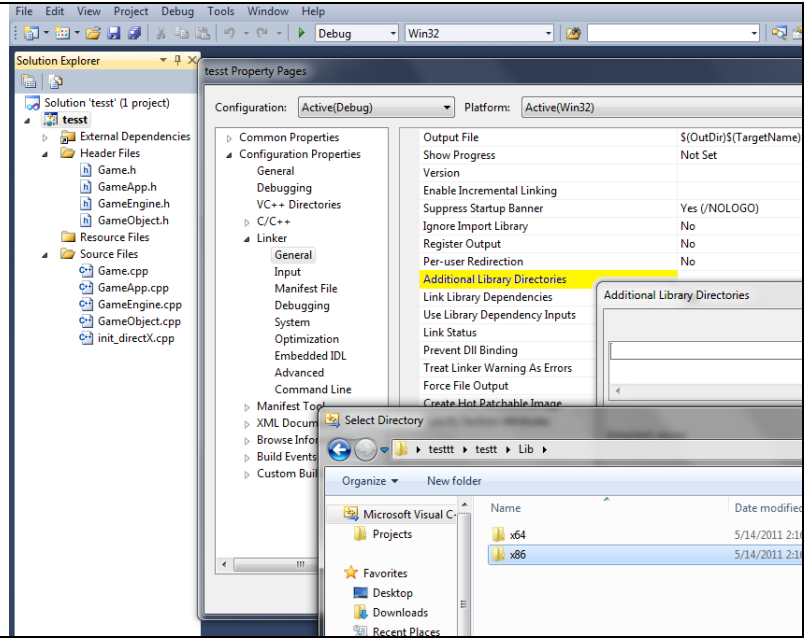


3. Change your projects includes, libraries, and dependencies

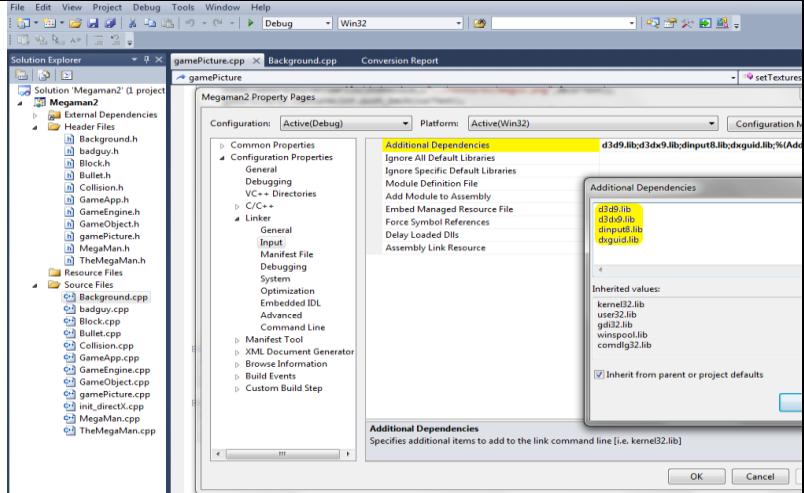
a. **Includes:** project -> properties -> configuration properties -> C/C++ -> general -> Additional Include Directories. The file path that should go here is "C:/.../skeleton/DirectXSkeleton2/include"

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio interface. On the left, the Solution Explorer displays the 'testst' project with its source files. In the center, the 'testst Property Pages' window is open, showing the 'C/C++' configuration properties. The 'Additional Include Directories' section is highlighted. On the right, a file explorer window shows the 'testst' directory, with the 'Include' folder highlighted.

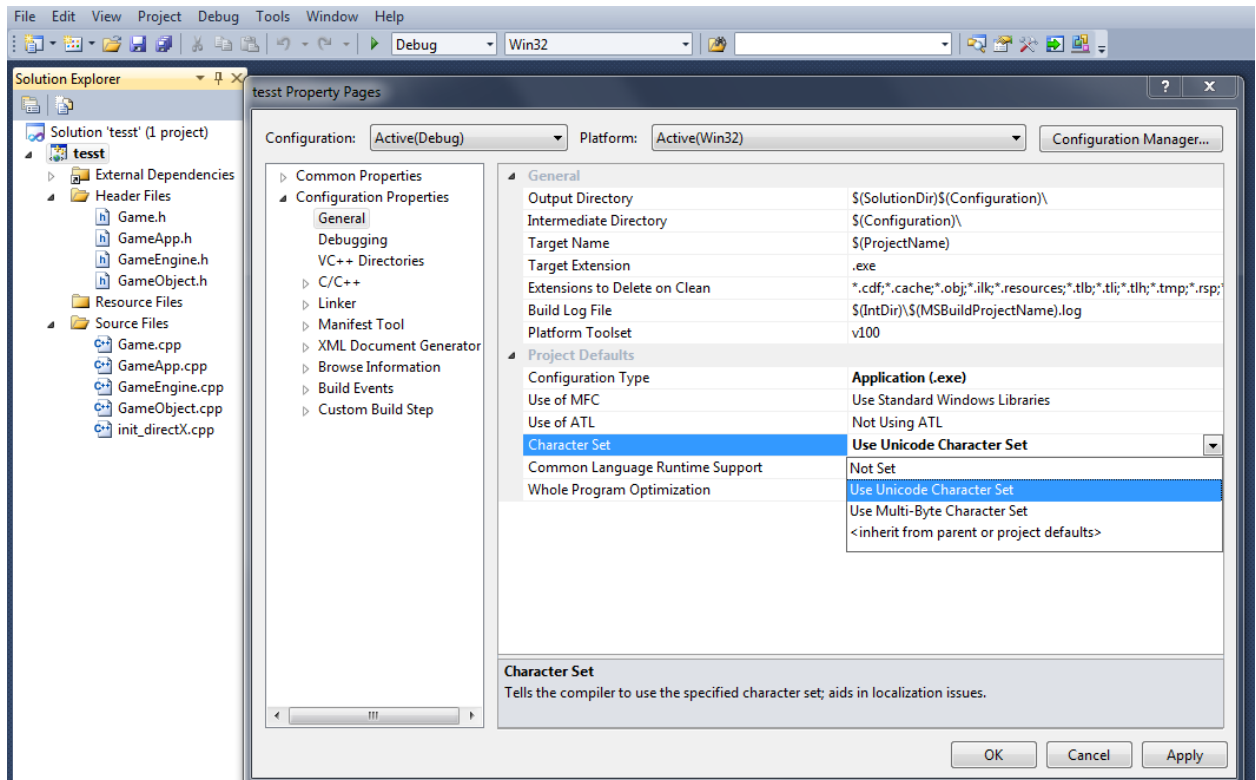
b. **Libraries: project -> properties -> configuration properties -> Linker -> general -> Additional Include Directories.**
The file path that should go here is
“C:/.../skeleton/DirectXSkeleton2/lib/x86”



c. **Dependencies: project -> properties -> configuration properties -> Linker -> input -> Additional Dependencies.**
The information here should be: “d3d9.lib; d3dx9.lib; dinput8.lib; dxguid.lib;”



4. Change the **character set** of your project (should be Unicode)
project -> properties -> configuration properties -> general -> Character Set.



5. Press play! Everything should compile, link and run at this point. A black box should appear on your screen.

BEFORE YOU TEACH THIS CLASS!

Get to know this skeleton very well, because there is a lot of code in there. Most of it is from the internet, so the coding style may seem foreign. (there are some gotos).

Once you fully understand how all the classes work, and all the methods and variables inside of them, then you can start putting objects on the screen!

2.0 Creating Objects

Objects in Mega Man are created using the `GameObject` class. As the skeleton stands, the `GameObject` class has the ability to create and render a white square, but it is missing several parts of its functionality. Later on, the `GameObject` class will be beefed up to be able to rotate images, scale them dynamically, and render textures on top of them.

For this lesson, all we want to do is get an object on the screen. All of this work has to be done inside the `Game` class. Get the student to define a new `GameObject` variable in the `Game`'s header file.

```
.  
.   
.   
    int createGameObjects();  
  
private:  
    char keysState[256];           // the state of the 256 keyboard keys  
    DIMOUSESTATE mouseState;      // the state of the mouse  
  
    // processes the keyboard input from the user  
    int processKeyboardInput(void);  
    int processMouseInput(void);  
    GameObject* megaMan;  
};
```

This is a good point to reiterate that this game object is a pointer, and must be deleted in the `Game`'s destructor. Also, take the student through the `Game` class now, and show them all of the steps of the program. Start with initialization, rendering, updating, and end with destruction. So the next step would be to initialize `obj1`. Take the student to `createGameObjects()`.

```
int Game::createGameObjects()  
{  
    megaMan = new  
    GameObject(D3DXVECTOR2(100,100),D3DXVECTOR2(100,100),gameEngine.d3dDev);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

Finally, all we have to do is render the object, and delete it in the destructor. This is also done in the `Game` class.

```

int Game::RenderFrame(void)
{
    // clear the window to a deep blue
    gameEngine.d3dDev->Clear(0, NULL, D3DCLEAR_TARGET, D3DCOLOR_XRGB(0, 0, 0), 1.0f,
0);

    gameEngine.d3dDev->BeginScene();    // begins the 2D scene

    // TODO: Render Code Here

    megaMan->render(gameEngine.d3dDev);

    gameEngine.d3dDev->EndScene();    // ends the 2D scene

    gameEngine.d3dDev->Present(NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL);    // displays the created frame
on the screen
    return 0;
}

Game::~Game(void)
{
    delete megaMan;
}

```

Run the game and you should get this!

